

North America. Professor Bruner describes the species so named by him as "the large red ant that builds mounds of sticks, so common throughout a large portion of the northern United States." On asking Mr. Pergande, what this species might be, he replies: "What the particular species is with which *M. nebrascensis* is associated, I am unable to say, though I incline to the belief that it equally frequents the colonies of *Formica puberula* Em., *Form. integroides* Em., *Form. rubiginosa* Em., and possibly other forms belonging to the great Rufa group."

This species is easily separated by its size from *M. pergandei* on one side, and *M. nehawkae* on the other; from *M. formicarum* it differs by its more convex body and also by its smaller size; and from *M. oregonensis*, to which it is most closely related, by its smaller size, lighter color, anteriorly broader pronotum, the more equal breadth of the posterior thoracic and anterior abdominal segments, its relatively broader hind femora, longer hind tibial spurs and shorter ovipositor.

Myrmecophila nehawkae sp. nov.

Myrmecophila nehawkae Brun.!
MS.

Of minute size, long oval, convex, much more than half as long again as broad, sparsely tomentose, dull testaceous, the pronotum and succeeding segments posteriorly margined rather broadly and feebly with fuscous, the former also narrowly edged with dull luteous in front; head more or less infuscated; antennae scarcely so long as the body, luteous or luteo-testaceous, as are also, but sometimes more pallid, the cerci and legs. Pronotum shaped as in *M. nebrascensis*; mesonotum and metanotum equal and scarcely longer than the subequal first and second abdominal segments. Hind femora ovate, at least as arcuate above as below, not more than half as long again as broad; outer hind tibial spurs much less than half as long as tarsi. Cerci short, rather stout, tapering from a little beyond the base, much shorter than the hind femora; ovipositor fully as long as the hind femora.

Length of body, ♂, 1.75 mm., ♀, 2 mm.;
breath, ♂, 1.1 mm., ♀, 1.5 mm.

2♂, 3♀. Weeping Water, Nebr.,
L. Bruner, with *Crematogaster lineolata* Say, as determined by Pergande.

This species differs from all the others by its minute size, being as far as I know the smallest species living, with the exception of that found in S. America. From its nearest ally, the next preceding species, from which it differs also least in size, it is separable by the points brought out in the table.

PERSONAL NOTES.—Dr. J. W. Folsom has left Cambridge for Yellow Springs, Ohio, where he has accepted the chair of natural history at Antioch College. A portion of his recent studies on the Thysanura—the anatomy and physiology of the mouth-parts of *Orchesella*—has recently been pub-

lished by the Cambridge Museum of Comparative Zoology.

Dr. A. G. Mayer, the president of the Club, has gone again to the Pacific Islands with Dr. Alexander Agassiz in the U. S. Fish Commission steamer Albatross and will be absent until early in the spring.